DISCUSSED BY ROOSEVELT

Campaign Issues Gone Over in His Letter of Acceptance.

He Declares Mr. McKinley's Re-clection Is of Vital Importance-Praise the Administration - Trust Problem a Serious One-Republiean Colonial Policy Defended.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900. To Hen. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice President.

Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican National Convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the reelection of President McKinley.

The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present Administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting felly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Ransas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorders for an unsetting of our financial. der: for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy sbroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the velfare of their fellow citizens. There fore we have a right to appeal to all good men. North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag. Praise for the Administration.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the Administration of Presi-dent McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history. While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no Administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head, and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or had ad-ministration, while under the reverse con-ditions the power of the individual to do

good work is assured and stimulated.

This is what has been done under the Administration of President McKinley.

nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

Free Columne of Silver. The policy of the free coinage of silver

at a ratio of sixteen to one is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at sixteen to one, they are either insincere or sincere in their atti-tude. If insincere in their championship, they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If since then they are a menace to the welfare the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose, or merely whisper it, makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty.

No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountey of such an issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it citally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such farreaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be rais make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such direumstances their act cannot under any concelvable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

The Trust Problem.

we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinans. which are generally known under

The problem is an exceedingly difficult The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but destring that they may by darkening counsel, achieve for may, by darkening counsel, schieve to themselves a spurious reputation for wis-

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as ducing evil results at home now than to capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain army is relatively and as large as if was

cvils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would there is of the re-introduction of slavery. some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or got certain proposed remedies would be called. The State acting in its collective capacity would is first find out the facts, and then be able to lake summers as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all inhealthy, destructive, and anti-scelal elements. The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decide to co-operate the national Government must step in.

While paying heed to the necessity of the re-introduction of shavery. When we expanded over New Mexico and California, we secured free government in their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximillian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great annitimperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rice and the Philip

ment must step in.

White paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, that American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation's expansion. When the first Continuatial Congress met in Liberty Hall and the Congress met in Liberty Hall and the Phillippines during the Tagal insurrection Congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared them-selves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany Mountains

Even during the Revolutionary War the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee, and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1782. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an allen foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit. In 1803, under President Jefferson, the

greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and a large part of Colorado and Juh, that will be required to secure order was acquired by treaty and nurchase un-

States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Phillippines Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given nelf-government, Jefferson appointing the Government, Jefferson appointing the Government of the Phillippines. elapsed before they were given self-gov-ernment, Jefferson appointing the Gov-ernor and other officials without any con-sultation with the inhabitants of the newly-acquired territory,

The Constitution and the Fing.

The doctrine that the "Constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Chio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and nisleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the Terri-

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now be-ing done in the Philippines is exact. Jef-ferson, the author of the Declaration of

the intended that ultimately relf-gov-ernment should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pur-sued.

We must proceed in the Philippines with We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each suc-cessive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

opposing the annexation of the islands, sinted: These islands are more than two thousand miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious rare problem now in our country, and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric In favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character) Our Constitution makes no provisions a colonial establishment. Any terri-

d government we might establish id necessarily, because of the popula-be an oligarchy, which would have o be supported by armed soldiers. Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the National Conven-tions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligar-chy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a sinthe beginning we have given widely vary. ing degrees of self-government to the dif

oven remotely resembling "imperialism or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's solicy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sloux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its pro-ducing evil results at home now than

Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or im-perialism than had their presence in the Lakotas, Minnesota, and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sloux were defi-nitely put down. There is no more milltarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1830, during the Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our havingsmade war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the out-breaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, di-rected, as they were, against Filipino and American alike

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to aban-don the Philippines to their own tribes. required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag, while the pres-ence of this flag on the islands is really was acquired by treaty and purchase under the American flag; while the irrescence of this flag on the islands is really quired by treaty and purchase under president McKinley.

under the American flag; while the irrescence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible zecurity against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philip-The doctrine of "the consent of the gov-erned," the doctrine previously counci-ated by Jefferson in the Declaration of guage of the Kansas City platform, "give

majority of the inhabitants, white and colored allke, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United them against outside interference any States soldiers had to be hastily sent into

Government of the Philippines. Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand-for we have already expanded-but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender Amerider them would be to surrender Ameri-can territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most rightnous foreign war-that has been wared within the memory. that has been waged within the memory

of the present generation.

They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily neans that my question of personal or partisan politics in heir ad-ministration must be entirely climinated. We must con inue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such mon

ly acquired islands. The insert system is in its easence as democratic as our common school system, for it sim Is means equal chances and fair play for

possible to take such a step. There are good health and hoped to live to look individuals among the Apachia, l'annes, lirequois, Sioux, and other tribes who are ence. now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, or an ab-

occupy high position both in the business and the pol'ileal world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fulless equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no efr-cumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be self-government. They would simply ba put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flour-ished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only posible under such an oligarchy.

Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Economy in the Use of Conl.

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How the District Poor and Petty Criminals Are Cared For.

west Washington the Scat of Numerous Institutions - Almshouse. Workhouse, and Hospital - The Food Problem Suggests a Cow Herd farthest south upon the grounds, and was

ated by Jefferson in the Declaration of guage of the Rabass City plants. Asylum is not wholly indicative of the Independence, was not held by him or by any other same men to apply to the 'indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which. If they are now entitled to independence the institution, or of its decide for the Louisiana territory which is not wholly indicative of the character of the institution, or of its decide for the Louisiana territory which is not wholly indicative of the character of the institution, or of its decide for the Louisiana territory which is not wholly indicative of the character of the institution, or of its decide for the Louisiana territory which is not wholly indicative of the character of the institution, or of its decide for the Louisiana territory which is not wholly indicative of the character of the institution, or of its decide for the character of the institution, or of its decide for the character of the institution, or of its decide for the character of the institution, or of its decide for the character of the institution, or of its decide for the character of the institution decide for the character of the i Asylum is not wholly indicative of the taken even of the white inhalitants, rot to speak of the negroes and indicas, as to whether they were willing that their savage, or whether they shall have any territory should be annexed. The great government at all; while it is, of course, the place, temporarily, and in a measure, of a public department for the care of the indigent sick. Within its limits are to be found the almshouses for men and women, the workhouses for both sexes, and H. Stoutenburg, the Intendant of the Washington Asylum, as a reporter of The petty criminals.

In the same tract of about ninety acres,

situated between B and G Streets south-east, and between Nineteepth Street and the Anacostia River, are also to be found the District Jail, the Smallpox Hospital, the Health Department fundgating laboratory, the nursery of the Parking Commission, and the potter's field. The lastnamed institutions, however, with the single exception of the potter's field, have no compaction with the work consists on the streets of the District, removing single exception of the potter's field, have no compaction with the work consists on the streets of the District, removing single exception of the potter's field, have no compaction with the work consists of laboratory days at hard labor. no connection with the Washington Asy-

lum, except that of juxtaposition.

The original idea of the Washington accommodate from four to six in each room of the building. This, Mr. Stouten burg said, was wrong in principle and practice. The greater number of the people in the almshouse, he said, are old men all.

Self-Government in Luzen.

It must be remembered always that governing these Islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luprefer. To grant self-government to Lu. better if it were possible for each inmate prefer. To grant self-government to Lu. zon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reserting self-government to an Apache reserting to an distribution under some local chief; and this where the whims of each within certain limits, could be gratified. The intencant is more altered by the fact that the An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's Administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in Congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands,

in the days of General Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indiana which have advanced so far that it has been pressible to embody them as a whole in our political system all the members of the tribe. The reporter was shown through the cal system, all the members of the telbe six. The latter was a little deaf, and becoming United States citizens. There it was explained that her sight was impare other communities where the leaft of paired, but she returned the reporter's becoming United States citizens. There it was explained that her sight was it are other communities where the bell of paired, but she returned the reporte the tribe are still too wild for it to be salutation and stated that she was

In the men's department were seen entitled to stand, and do stant, or an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood.

Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the pol'tical world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian or the size and the color of the men's department were seen from the men's department were seen the pigs and the cows and helping to the pigs and the cows and helping to keep their rooms and the building in order. The apartments for the colored men, as stated above, are at the other and of the grounds, fouth of the (smale workhouse. Here are quartered eighty men, whose ares lauge from fifty to ningly years. Their buildings, two in sumbor are constructed and the buildings. her, are one story high, and the bunks are placed along each side in the man-ner of a hospital ward. This department is crowded to suffo-stion on hot ni hts in summer, and in winter, when it is necessary to keep the windows closed intendant Stoutenburg explained that he should recommend strongly to the Commissioners the advisability of connecting the two buildings for the colored men by a two-story structure on the land be-

rience had taught him that busy men are more contented than those who are idle. Some sort of employment to everyone within the limits of his jurisdictico. This idea and its beneficial results were ande apparent at the colored men's almachouse. Here a little patch of ground was set apart for the old men to cultivate a garden in their own way. The intendant sends down a team and a plow in the apring to turn up the ground and the patient industry of the old negroes does the rest. Last Saturday there were growing on this little plot sweet potatoes, melons,

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tatoes. Down near the opposite side was a little fire where "Uncle Tom" or "Ole

Uncle Ned" was roasting some potatoes for his afternoon lunch between dinner and supper. The intendant added after calling attention to the matter that it

cost the District nothing to have that lit-tie garden, and it gave to the old men em-ployment and the satisfaction of having something they could call their own. How

well the work is done may be interred from the fact that not a weed raised its head in that half acre.

Male and Female Workhouse The male workhouse is the building

THEWASHINGTONASYLUM

Tract of Ninety Acres in South-

erected several years ago when the number of prisoners was much smaller that at The name applied to the Washington present. It was badly planned for the purpose and is always much overcrowded.
The conditions being almost intolerable
such representations were made to Congress that at the session of 1898 and 1899,
it appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a new building. At the lest Session \$50,009 was added to the appropriation and the building will be begun during the present year. The present male workhouse contains twenty-six room, each about 22 feet by 14, and it has been nece -4ry at times to house 400 prisoners. Under ordinary circumstances nine or twelve men are lodged in one room, and at gight in winthe general accessories belonging to such the firstitutions. To go through the several in a bex. It becomes necessary at times departments under the guidance of Walter to place two men in a narrow bunk, where sleep to either is possible only by the greatest economy of space. The average number accommodated in the building is 250 or about ten men to each room. This Times was privileged to do on Satur- | 250 or about ten men to each room. day, is to receive an intelligent and practical idea of the methods employed and the success achieved by the District in caring for its helpless poor and sick, and in meting out humane punishment to its petty criminals.

In the same tract of about nipety acres.

ed to do it, had to be pretty good men to accomplish the task.

To the workhouse are sent from the Police Court all those brought there

provements being made in Rock Creek Park. Mr. Stontenburg explained to the re-The original idea of the Washington Asylum was that of an almshouse and the first building erected on the grounds many years ago, and still standing has always been used for that purpose. This building is the executive centre, and attached to it are the kitchen, the bakery, storage rooms, and repair shops. A few years ago two buildings were erected south of the female workhouse to accommodate the colored men of the almshouse and both of these are in a crowded condition. This week, intendant Stoutenburg informed the professional statement was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them in the "dungeon" in the basement, but the room was comfortable, had a bench in it, and the man to be punished usually slept out his period disgrace, suffering little or no inconvenience. The intendant changed the mode of punishment employed in the male department which has been productive of good result Formerly punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them in the 'dungeon' in the basement, but the room was comfortable, had a bench in it, and the man degree of good result Formerly punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them to the basement. But the room was comfortable, had a bench in it, and the man degree. The intendant changed in the productive of good result Formerly punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them to be punishment employed in the male department which has been productive of good result Formerly punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them to the basement, but the room was comfortable, had a bench in it, and the man to be punishment by placing the productive of good result Formerly punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them in the 'dungeon' in the basement, but the room was comfortable, had a bench in it, and the man to be punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them to be punishment was inflicted upon unruly prisoners by placing them to be punished in the 'guad had a bench in it. porter a method of punishment employed in the male department which has been productive of good result. Formerly pun-Administration of President McKinley, Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thiff; industry, and enterprise, or all inquage which the been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-works, the conditions of a word, "though it is a considered in the principle, surjus, in language which at the present day applies to the officers where the contest is a contest for the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our material welfare and of our or with and political integrity. If this fine the courts in the our political integrity. If this action of our material welfare and of our curvit and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-heig and for the conditions are wards and in the result of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our curvit and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-heig and for the model of purished in the next shade such the distinct of the executive centre, and attached to distinct what the wage-works are as yet as incapable of self-government of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our curvit and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-heig and for the ment as children, yet some cannot trial that the man or men is made to the favorable to the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of the supplement of our material welfare and of the supplement of our material welfare and of the supplement of the material welfare and of the supplement of the material welfare and of the supplement of the mater marked that they always came out per-fectly doelle. The weariners of standing in an empty room or sitting on a bare floor reaks down in a little while the most tubborn resistance.
In the female department the women are employed in sewing, in scrubbing and cleaning about the buildings, and in as-risting where any work is needed. The building is the old powder magazine, with

walls four fect thick, and made as solid as brick and passony could do. If it had ever exploded, it would have shattered s large enough for present and future grounds that does not present the appearance of being crowded. How Panners and Prisoners Are Fed.

The number of people connected with the Washington Asylum, including pauprisoners, attendants, supervisors, watchmen nurses etc., is about 1,000. is the largest single item of expeniiture, and commy here is a virtue to be respected. But economy is not the culy thing to be considered. The thousand waiting mouths must be filled three times a day, and modern prison regimen prescribes that it shall be with noursh-ing food and in suffic ent quantity to appeace hunger and give health to the purson who eats it. As a result the two chief cooks with their assistants are called upon to provide repasts for their numerous family which are good and wholesome, even if they do not size up with the menus of the fine restaurants and the grand hotels.

The kitchen in the basement of the scale calculated to surprise the ini tiated. Four huge caldrons on one side of the room holding nearly eight, callons and heated from below by steam a.e.vs.d daily for cooking vegetables, me t fruit, and oatmeal. Two copper receptacles five feet high and two feet in diameter are respectively for making tea and coffee. Every one of the thousand to be led gets coffee in the morning and tea at night, if it is desired. A day's liet was roughly sketched by the matron of the almshouse as bread, coffee, oatmeal for breakfast; for dinner, soup, meat, vegetables (two), bread, water, and form of dessert; for supper, bread, te tween them, which would serve as an executive effice and for bathrooms, which
the colored inmatta of the almshouse are
now denied. In the apper story the intendant said count be placed additional
bunks to relieve the corridors now so

noted the colored inmatta of the almshouse are
bread takes the place of wheat bread,
and milk is served to the old wom a and
men at the almshouse table. For the
workhouses rations are made up in tin
boxes and earried from the kitchen to the Therefore it is his constant aim to give their dinner carried out to them in the

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and by utilizing the work of the prisoners in the male workhause large and convenient barns were erected, not only to afford shelter for the cows, but for the horacs as well. The old barn, still standing as a monument of the past, and not so large as the present pig pep, was then abindoned. Now the herd of cows numbers twenty-four and enough milk is furnished to meet. The hospital gives the impression of nentrors and convenience. It is indeed up with all modern devices and the sick or those who are obliged to submit to operations are as well treated at the murses is employed in the hospital for the care of the sick.

Complaint has been raised by preperty home. The hospital gives the impression of nentrors and convenience. It is indeed to return the property and the present property are property and the present property and the present

grounds and damped. Later it was aprend upon the fields to be plowed in, but neither method was either economical or satisfactory. Mr. Stoutenburg then had recourse to a herd of pigs, after fighting out the to a herd of pigs, after fighting out the constant of the poster's field at the other, with the flats of the Eastern Branch on the east side of the constitute or unbeathful situation. to a herd of pigs, after fighting our the question of being allowed to keep them with the District Health Office. The pour and for prisoners, and that a were established, the garbage was eaten by the hogs, and now the piggery furnishes by the hogs, and now the piggery furnishes. were established, the garbage was eaten by the hogs, and now the piggery furnishes to the asylum about 10,000 pounds of pork each year as a relief to the butcher bills. Better still, the pork roasts from the home-swine are looked upon as an especial deli-cacy by the prisoners and the paupers alike. The piggery at present contains about 200 shoats which will be killed during the coming winter to furnish the tables of the laboure and the relief the tables of the almhouse and the rath for the workhouses. The stock of the asy lum piggery is Berksbire and Cheste White. Among the former is a registered boar from the Biltmore estate of George

Vanderblit, in North Carolina, recently added to the stock.

The horse barn joins the cow barn, and here are twenty-five horses used for various purposes about the institution. Samething like fifteen acros are under cultivation on the grounds of the asylum, where vegetables of various kinds are raised-potatoes, cabbage, turnips, cgg-plant, and tomatoes being prominent among them. In this way the intendant among them. In this way the intendant explained a large saving is effected in the year's bill for food. All this work requires horses, and twenty-five are kept regularly for the various services required of them. The work horses are graduated to the asylum from the Fire Department, and are used for several years after their usefulness as engine and truck horses is over

truck horses is over.

Coffins for the Dend. Near the barns are the carpenter shop, and a basement of one of the barns serves as a place for repairing tools and for the manufacture of much of the woodwork needed on the premises. The repairer was shown a wagon made there, except the wheels, and several carts were also pointed out as the handlwork of the prisoners of the workhouse. But the principals of the workhouse. oners of the workhouse. But the principal work done in the carpenter shop the making of coffins used by the Distr authorities for the burial of the dood w are interred at public expense. The fins for those buried in the potter's fe the dead from the almshouse and the b pital, and all buried by the District from other institutions are manufactured asylum are the blackumith shop and the

time at the spaciousness and neat appear

twenty-four hours in the "ghad sisted by the recent abandonment of the store, and near it is the general operating and the intendant significantly renational powder magazine, which occur set room of the hospital. In addition are wards of that they always came out perdetermined the store and the women in separate for the men and the women in separate the store and sylum grounds. The old powder sheds buildings and a finely constructed and the store and by utilizing the work of the prisoners home. The hospital gives the impression in the work of the prisoners home. The hospital gives the impression in the work of the prisoners.

as the present pig per, was understwentyed. Now the herd of cows numbers twentyfour and enough milk is furnished to meet
the demands of the place.

Another problem which faced the intendant was some means by which to dispose
of the enormous amount of garbage coming from the kitchen. Formerly it was
carted away to an obscure corner of the
grounds and dumped. Later it was spread
arounds and dumped. Later it was spread
with the Congressional Cemetery on one
with the Congressional Cemetery on one For these reasons Congress has been asked to remove the institution to some other

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

less variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparation arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove per-manently the ugly blotches and the red,

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on, when such remiedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Luras Avenue, St. Louis,
Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years
with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which
resisted all treatment. She was taken to two
celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were presented, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by
the time the first bottle was finished the cruption
began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her
completely and left her skin perfectly smooth.
She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of
the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing care for

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Ead blood makes had complexions.

parties the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body. If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psor asis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge what

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A Tonic and Nerve Food.

Horsford's **Acid Phosphate**

Nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body; gives rest, strength and quiet sleep.